WASHINGTON.

General Butler on the Reconstruction of Tennessee.

Governor Senter Wanout State Militia.

The Right of the President to Send Troops to Preserve Order in Tennessee Deured.

MARTIAL LAW IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Petition of the Governor for a Force to Maintain the Peace.

A New Candidate for the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1870. The Proposed Teanessee Bill-General Butler on Governments in the States.

considered at the meeting of the Reconstruction Committee next Tuesday. The Tennessee radicals carcely know what they want. They are destrous of making a change in the present condition of affairs in that State, but they do not know how to go about it. In their dilemma they have laid the matter before General Butler, and are anxiously swarting his advice and action. Butier is not the rash, inconsiderate man be is supposed to be, and he is therefore giving the whole subject serious thought before bringing it to the attention of the House. He is satisfied that the dition of affairs in Tennessee demands some action on the part of Congress. He has no idea of ing Tennessee to a Territorial condition nor of placing her under military rule except in so far as it may be necessary to execute the laws. Situates as Governor Senter said is to be he should call out the muitia, but Butler says the Legislature ha repealed all the laws relating to the organization of militia and there is none in the State. The Governor is thus left belpiess, unable to enforce the laws or to protect life and property. Butler says the evidence before the Committee o econstruction shows that Governor Senter confesses that he is in this condition. "What is to be done under these circumstances?" says Butier. "The United States must guarantee to every State a republican form of government, or, in other words, a government republican in form. First of all, there must be a government. It is presumed that the United States would not allow any of the States to remain in a condition of anarchy. They must have a government of some sort, and the constitution says its form must be republican. Now what is a government? Why, it is an institution for the protection of life and property and to promote the welfare of society in general. Whenever it ceases so do this it is no government at all, because it falls to accomplish the chief object of its existence Very well. How is it in Tennessee? The Governor says he can't enforce the laws. He can't protect the and property. He has no militia and the Legislature has decreed that he shall not have a militia force. In the meantime murders are being commit ted every day; property is being destroyed and there is no redress. What is the inference? That there is no government in Tennessee. Now Congress is bound to see that every State has a republican form

I asked the General what he proposed to do, and If he had prepared a bill to remedy the maiter. He replied that he had not quite made up his mind yet and no bill had been prepared. What they wanted was to establish an efficient government in Tennes see, one that could protect the people. He presume the best way would be to have a new election there and prevent persons from voting who were disfranchised under the State constitution.

I referred to a rumor that the President and Secretary of War, after consultation, had agreed to send a regiment of troops to Tennessee to aid the revenue officers in collecting the revenue. Butter inquired how he could do that, and called my attention to the language of the act of 1795 which says that in case of insurrection in or invasion of any State for the collection of the revenue President shall call out the militia of the State or of the neighboring States suppress it, and to preserve order and enforce the That was the law under which the first 75,000 men were raised to suppress the rebellion. 1 inquired if there was not some law authorizing the President to use the regular army in case of insurrection. "No, sir," said Butler, "our fathers didn't know abything about a regular army going into a State; they depended upon the militia, either of the State where the insurrection existed, or of the States nearest to it. Very well. To come back to Tennessee. I have said there is no militia in that State to call out. How is it in the neighboring States? There is no militia of any account in Mississippt, Alabama or Georgia, and what there is perhaps find enough to do at home. As for Kentucky, the militia there is composed of the Ku Klux, and Tennessee is better without them."

of government, but it must first see that there is a government. It is easy then to settle what form it

To-morrow General M. S. Littleffeld, who has an rived in this city, will present to the President a communication from Governor Holden, of North Carolina, requesting a force of United States troops to assist in preserving order in that State. Senators Pool and Abbott have had this question under consideration for some time, and now that the case presents itself in the form of an official request, they will renew their efforts to put an end to the lawlessness which prevails. The counties in the disturbed condition are Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Lenoir, Alamanse, Orange and Chatham, The last are said to be in a worse condition than others. and something will be necessary, it is feared, more substantial than justice, in order to restore peace and security. In the present state of affairs it is impossible to execute the laws, State or national, and in addition to promisenous murder, the revenue have been rendered almost entirely nugatory. On the 7th instant Governor Holden issued a proctamation in which, having unreated a large list of it

Martini Law in North Carolina-The Federal

Government Petitioned for Troops.

and that "The laws houst be maintained." These laws are over all. Every citizen of whatever party or color must be absolutely free to express his political opinions and must be safe in his own house. These outrages and these violations of law shall and must cease. Criminals must and shall be brought to justice. The whole power of both governments. State and federal, is piedged to this, and this power will be exerted. Criminals who may escape to counties adjoining Alamanse will be pursued, and if not delivered up by the civil authorities of said counties with the knowledge of the civil authorities, the said counties will also be deciared to be in a state of insurrection.

From all accounts gauges of despéradoes have

famous and unprovoked barbarities, he declared Alamanse country to be in a state of insurrection,

From all accounts gangs of desperadoes have sauch charge of things in Alamanse. The opposition consists in an inveterate hostility to the United States government 4 the negroes. Judge Graham a man of mar that section, is much censured for p 'rolling voice in the direction of or. The old secession eler ems as if another

esident will be

Tract Soreat in-

among the Chinese and others on the Pacific coast The Breeklyn Navy Yard-A Bid from Has-

The Brockiya Navy Yard—A Bid Freid Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

The movement to remove the Brocklyn Navy
Yard has brought here a big lobby, represent to rest with the lobby are to fayor New London, others Ye the lobby are
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there is guidoubtedly a
sirong effort being made to prevent the Navy Yard
from going a New London, and among others here from going 'e New London, and among others here for Paul Barpone is Mr. Gustav J. Theband, of New rsey, who is working to convince Congressmen that the site opposite Hastings on the west bank of the Hudson river is preferable to all others. According to Mr. Thebaud this proposed site contains about seven hundred and forty acres, with a frontage of three miles on the Hudson river, one-third of which is dry land at high water. There is a depth of water in the river one-half of the three miles of twenty-six feet, and the here about a mile and a half wide, free from ice and all obstructions at all seasons, with a depth of water of at least forty feet from the city of New York to the proposed site, a distance of about sixteen miles. In point of economy, Mr. Thebaud contends the construction of a Navy Yard at this point will cost four-fifths of eighty per cent less than any other location. For the construction of the yard buildings and basin the material, except wood and iron, are all on the spot ready for use without any expense. The quantity of stone and earth is mexicaustible. The great basin can be built at a comparatively small expense. The immense expenditure for forth fications will be saved, as nature has already fortified the place. All available materials at the Brook lyn yard can be used here, and that yard can be dispeased with. The great advantages of locating the Navy Yard here are that it would be a safe and secure place for the whole navy of the United States. as well as its proximity to the largest commercia city of the country, its ready access at all times to and from the ocean, its impregnable position, its cheapness of construction, and the comparative cheapness with which it can be supported and con-

Proposed Changes in the United States Con-

sulates.
The following is a list of the changes proposed in the Consulates of the United States, as provided by

Consulate.	Present Sid-	Proposed Sal- ary, includ- ing CP2 hire	Consulate.	Present Sub-	ary, includ-
Beirut	\$2,000	\$2,500	Hesse - Darm-		22.00
HAVADA	6,000	8.000	stagt	Foes.	\$2.0
London	7,500	8,000	Laguayra	1,500	2,00
Montreal	4,000	4.500	Leith	Fees.	2,50
Paris	5,000	8,000	Leipsic	1,500	3,00
Air la Chapelle.	2,500	1,500	Liege	Fees.	1,50
Amsterdam	1,000	1,500	Listion	1,500	2,00
Asplnwail	2,800	5,500	Liverpool	7,500	
Babia	1,000	2,000	Ludwigshafen	Foor.	1,50
Barbados	Fues.	1,500	Lyona	2,000	3,00
Bay of Islands	1,000	3.000	Manchester	3,000	25,54
Belfast	From.	1.500	Marsellles	2,500	2,00
Bermuda	2,500	3.2501	Mexico	1,000	2.00
Bordeaux	1.000	3,000	Munich	1,500	2.60
Bradford	Fren.	8.250	Naples	1,500	2,50
Bremen	2,000	2.000	Nassaq, N. P	2,000	2.50
Bristol	Fees.	1.500	Nuremberg	Fens.	2.00
Brussels	Fees.	2.000	Panama	3.500	3.30
Buenos Avres	2,500	3,000	Pernamtuco	2,000	5,00
Cape Town	1,000	1,500	PortStanicy, F.L.	1,000	2,00
Cardiff	Fees.	2,000	Prague	Fees.	2,00
Carbruhe	Foes.	1,500	Rome	1,560	3,50
Chemattz	2,000	2,000	Sheffield	Fees.	8.26
Copenhagen	Fees.	2,500	Sonneberg	Fees.	2,5
Demerara	2,000	2,500	S. Johns, N. B.	Fees.	2,00
Dresdea	Fees.	100000	St. Plerre, Mar-	Carrier T	Miles
Dubitn	Fees.	2,000	tinique	Fees.	1,66
Fayal	750	2,500	St. Thomas, W.I.	4,000	2,50
Geestemunde	Fees.	2,000	Stettin	1,000	1,00
Geneva	1,500	2,000	Stuttgart	1,500	2,0k
Gusyman	1,000	4,500	Tampico	1,500	2,00
Hamburg (C.W)	2,000	1.500	Tunstall	2,000	2,00
	Fees. 6,000	5,500	Venice	750	1.50
Havre			Vienna	2,000	

57		,000	Laguayra	SHO
22		1,000	Leipsic	200
8	Hakodadi	500	Liege	1,000
33	Hankow	1,250	Listion	000
U)	Hong Kong	500	Liverpool	694
88	Kanasawa	1.000	London	500
27	Tien-Tsin.	2 500	Ludwigsbafen	500
S)		1.000	Lyons	1.000
8		1,000	Manchester	500
	Amsterdam	500	Marsoilles	1.000
		1.000	Matamoros	1 000
	Heirut	500	Mexico	1,000
	Bay of Islands	1.000	Montreal	
31	Belfast	1.000	Munich	500
ı	Birmingham	750	Nassau, N. P	200
		1.000	Naples	1.000
	Buenos Ayres	500	Parls	2.000
d	Cape Town	1.000	Pernambueo	1.000
	Chempitz	500	Port Stanley, F. I	1.000
	Copenhagen	1,500	Rome	1,000
	Demerara	003	St. Pierre, Martinlique.	500
Ø	Dublin.	500	Stettin	500
8		1.750	Stuttgart	500
я	Geneva	500	Tampico	500
嫠	Guaymas	500	Tunstall	500
8	Hamburg	1.500	Venice	750
п		2,000	Vienna	1.000
в		1.000	Ammin	a strong
9	Honolulu	TESTING.		
я		Decre		1000
и	Amoy	等500	Geestemunde	8760
я	Canton	500	Hamilton, Canada	1.000
31	Aix-la-Chapelle	1,000	Havre	2,500
н	Aspinwali	500	Hesse-Darmstadt	2,000
н	Barbados	50	Leith.	1,000
в	Bermuda	300	Nuremberg	2,500
К	Bradford	1,750	Prague	1.300
90	Bremen.	1,000	Sheffield	2,000
RØ.	Bristol	200	St. Johns, N. B.	1,000
O)	Brussels	100	St. Johns, N. B.	1,000
	Cardiff	1,000	St. Thomas, W. I	1.500
33		1.000		X300059-
	CONSULA	TES I	DISCONTINUED.	Sec. 91
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RECAPITULATION. Fund for the Soldiers' National Asylum.

The President has approved the joint resolution providing that the unexpended balance of the fund rested by the act of February, 1864, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers shall be transferred to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers for the support of its beneficiaries. The moneys withheld because of the desertion of any person from the volunteer forces of the United States, who is borne on the rolls as a deserter, is prohibited from being paid to him except the record of desertion shall have been cancelled on the sole ground that such record had been made 'erroncousty and contrary to the facts, but such moneys shall be and remain the property of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the sup-

Business Before Congress-Probability of a

Long Session.
So far filteen hundred bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in both Houses of Congress, and are now before the appropriate committees. Many of these are of a private chraacter, but even excluding these, there is no probability they can all be acted uponduring the present session of Congress. Resides others in large numbers will be introduced bereafter. In view of the public measures to be acted on, and the slowsprogress thus far made, it is supposed by not a few members that Congress will not adjourn before the 1st of July. The Georgia Bill.

Senator Trumbull will call up the House Georgia sill to-morrow and press it to a vote. By the time

this measure is disposed of by that body it is supposed that the house will have passed a bill admitting Texas to representation in Congress. The Bill Abolishing the Franking Privilege Senator Ramse; some time ago expressed his de-

tre that the Senate would act upon the House bull for the abolition of the franking privilege, and he will endeavor to induce the senate to do so. The New Postage Stamps. Assistant Postmaster General Terrell has received specimens of the new postage stamps. They are far

superior to those at present in use, and printed in more appropriate colors. It is probable that the stamps will be ready for sale by the 1st of April, The Scante Funding Bill Correct. Several important errors having occurred in the publication of the seventh section of the Senate

Funding bill as passen by that body, it is herewith communicated in a corrected form:—

And be it further enacted that on and after the lat day of October, 1876, registered bonds of any demonstration not less than \$1.900 issued under the provisions of this act, and no other, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the notes issued to the National Banking Association for circulation, under an act entitled. "An act to provide for their creatation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1884, and all banking associations organized under said act or any amendment thereof are hereby required to depositionous issued under said act, as security for their circulating notes, within one year from the date of the obsessage of this act, in default of which their right to issue autes for circulation shall be foreited and the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Currency shall be authorized and required to take such measures as may be necessary to call in and destroy their outstanding circulation, and to return the bonds communicated in a corrected form:-

held as securpy
they were 6° y therefor to the association by which
provides' posited, in sums of not less than \$1,000,
ence that any such association now in existtion any, upon giving thirty days' notice to the
aptroller of the Currency, by resolution of its
opard of directors, deposit legal tender notes with
the Treasurer of the United States to the amount of
its outstanding circulation and take up the bonds
pledged for its redemption; and, provided further,
that not more than one-third of the bones deposited
by any bank, as such security, shall be of the class
of bonds herein authorized; bearing the rate of interest of five per cent, and not more than one-third
shall be of the class of bonds herein authorized
bearing the rate of interest of four and a half per
cout.

The Texas Indemnity Bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury has allowed to be protested some of the unendorsed Texas indemnity bonds, holding that, according to the principles de cided in the case of "Texas vs. White & Chiles," they are not negotiable, and, therefore, will be paid

The Japanese Tariff on Coal. The Department of State has been informed that the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs proposes with the view to obviate constantly recurring difficulties as the open ports hereafter, to permit the export of Japanese coal in steamers duty free; but that the fixed duty, according to the tarinf appended to the Convention of Jeddo of June 25, 1866, shall be levied on that article irrespective of quantity when taken on board of sailing vessels. The Minister further suggests, if approved, that it will be unnecessary to enter into a formal amenament of the said tariff in this respect: but that a notice given to the local authorities, both foreign and Japanese, shall be deemed sufficient. This arrangement having been unanimously accepted by the foreign representatives the Japanese ministers were notified accordingly.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

Speech of Mr. Israel T. Hatch on the Canal Bill-Interesting Statistics and Important Suggestions-The Canal Debt and How It Should be Liquidated.

A bill being now before the Legislature which is intended to effect a radical change in the direction of the State Canals an information bearing upon the question of canal management is of interest. The speech of Mr. Israel T. Hatch, delivered before the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Union, the on Wednesday last, an abstract of which has already appeared in the HERALD, being timely and interesting and containing valuable statistical informa-tion, the main points are given more in extense.

Mr. Haten commenced by stating that conventions, year after year, nad passed resolutions in favor of reductions of toils and speedier and cheaper transportation. We propose now to take them at their word, and to inaugurate the policy of making the canals free. If the constitution leaves the matter in doubt we will take the doubt in our favor. Instead of increasing the capacity of the canal in proportion to the business which would nat-urally arise from the transit of the rapidly increasing productions of the West, it has been and is so egregiously mismanaged, under the present notion of making repairs imperfectly, when they are made, and frequently of avoiding them when they ought to be made, that it has gradually shallow from the caving in of the tate Engineer Richmond deemed outy to warm the State of New York, in his has annual report, that "there is sees capacity now that there was in 1849, and double the tousiness to have you are not a state of the west is being a commercial trade has aircady taken place. The recepts of New York is being expended from the State. An immended when the grain received at the part of the lakes on its way to the East, nearly sixty-nine militons or business were sent to done the ports of the lakes on its way to the East, nearly sixty-nine militons or business were sent to do the think provides the ports of the lakes on its way to the East, nearly sixty-nine militons or business were sent to do the think provides and the ports of the think provides the say to the East, nearly sixty-nine militons or business were sent to do the think provides the think provides of the grain received at the ports of the Atlantic, which has at New York has a considerable increase has taken place af other sea, ports on the Atlantic, which has at New York has the wind of the State of the State

PROTECTION TO IMMIGRANTS.

Proposed Convention Between the United States and European Fowers.

New Regulations for the Better Protection of Steerage Passengers-The Whole Matter to be Regulated by Special Convention Between Governments,

There is an act of Congress now in force regulating the carrying of passengers on ships, which was de-Congress from this State. This act was afterwards, in 1858, materially amended; yet it did not fulfil its purpose. An act of the American Congress has no force in foreign ports and cannot change the laws and regulations of foreign governments, and for these reasons the laws referred to failed to have the desired effect. Mr. Fish, even while in Congress, took great interest in the protection of emigrant passengers, and finding congressional action too in-effective, it is now proposed to reach the desired result through international conventions. A draft ica and such European Powers from whose ports emigrants embark for America, has been prepared by Messrs, Kapp and O'Gorman, of the Board of Communiconers of Emigration of this city. Several weeks ago it was submitted to Mr. Fish and was by

nim communicated to the representatives of such European governments with whom it would be desirable to conclude a treaty or convention on this subject. As this would introduce marked innova-tion in the carrying of steerage passengers, a conuse abstract of tals "draft" will be of interest to all the readers of the HERALD.

the United States of America and --- for the better the United States of America and — for the better protection of steerage passengers between the "inted States and —..." The introduction contains the usual clause, announcing as plenipotentiaries for the "high contracting Powers." Mr. Hamilton

Fish for the Unitee States and —— for —.

Article one counnes the provisions of the act to emi-Article one-commes the provisions of the fact to emprasengers to be carried as follows:—One to every two tons of a vesset, not including children under one year and computing children over one and under eight years as one passenger. Also, one passenger for every 100 cubic feet of clear space between the floor of the deck and the deck above; but in no case shall there be more than one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck. No public pather, or pauper limatic, or idiot, or any person convicted of crime, or accused and not acquitted, shall be carried to this constry. There is no reservation, however, and this is a great faint, in not excepting persons accused of pointeal crimes. The upper deck of a vessel shall at all times during the voyage be kept clear from cargo or other encumbrance, that the passengers may have room for exercise in the open air. To the non-observance of these provisions various penalties are attached, in which the master of the vessel offending may be mulcted by an "Emigrant Court," provided for in article twenty-three.

Article twice compels the carrying of passengers on an orlop or temporary deck, nor on any other deck which is not six feet high in the clear.

Article three compels the providing of betths six feet hi length and eighteen inches in which for each person. Water closets shall not be less than eighteen inches from the berties and but two tiers of berths shall be built. Each deck is to be divided into three separate comparations, one for single males.

Article four obliges steam vessels to have separate comparations. grant passengers. It also limits the number of such

mate passengers, one for latinities and one for single females.

Article four obliges steam vessels to have separate hospitals with bed places, containing not less than eighteen clear superficial feet for every fifty passengers. This was inserted to obviate a late decision of the Court of Hamburg in a case against R. M. Sioman, to the effect that, although the law of Hamburg provided for hospital room, it was silent about beds, and no penalty attached to not furnishing them.

beds, and no penalty attached to not furnishing them.

Article five describes the means of communicativin with the upper deck by means of proper stainways with handralis; the means of giving light, protection from the weather, and also provides for a ventifiating apparatus.

Article six compels every vessel to have safety lamps between decks, to be lighted at dusk and kept lighted throughout the night.

Article seven makes it obligatery for each vessel to have two boats for the first 200 tons of tonnage and one boat additional for each additional 200 tons, but it is not necessary to carry inore than twelve boats. One chronometer, three sailing compasses, four life buoys, means for signaling in fogs and not less than three bower anchors must also be on board.

less than three bower accious must also be obtained.

In article eight a sufficient cooking apparatus and a proper supply of filel, adequate for the intended voyage, are provided for.

Article nine speaks of the allowance of pure water and sweet and wholesome provisions, of good quality, to the passengers. The water and provisions are to be surveyed at the port of departure, and may be condemned if not found pure and wholesome.

some.
In article ten three meals are ordered for each day, and special food for infants if desired by the parents. A schedule of such food is attached.
According to article cieven at least one cook is to be employed on every vessel, and if the number of passengers exceed 250 there must be two cooks; but the "Emigrant Court" at the port of departure may order the employment of additional cooks.

order the employment of additional cooks.

Articles twelve, thicteen, fourteen, fifeen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, inneteen, fifeen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nueteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two contain detailed provisions upon the following metters:—The appointment of a steward, to preserve order, and of a stewardess, to have the care of the female passengers; poince rules for the government of the passengers; ordering the appointment of a person trained by some regular course of instruction in matters of hygiene, medicine and surgery, and the providing of a supply of medicines, medical comforts and surgical instruments, a full and minute schedule of all of winch is added to this proposed convention; that no vessel shall leave port with emigrant passengers before being inspected and surveyed by a duly quabiled physician; that no guapowder, naphtha, benzine, petroleum, nitro-glycerine, lucifer matches (unless packed in the cases), nor any other explosive article or articles which ignite by, friction, guano or green or salted hides, nor any other articles likely to endanger the health, comfort or safety of the passengers, shall be carried either as cargo or baliast; that no officer or sealing the age, sex, occupation and destination of the master; that proper manifests, designating the age, sex, occupation and destination of the passengers shall be perpended one section, the nucleonia, defines the liability of the vessel for laggacy; the twentieth provides for a survey of the ships at the port of arrival, and the twenty-first for posting, in a conspicuous place, a synopsis of the posting, in a conspicuous place, a synopsis of the provisions of this convention, in English and ioreign languages, on board ship. The twenty-first lore posting, in a conspicuous place, a cartain extent, the various sections, to leave no doubt for legal construction.

Article twenty-three is, to a certain extent, the order the employment of additional cooks.

Articles twelve, thirteen, fourteen, afteen, six-

various sections, to leave no could for legal construction.

Article twenty-three is, to a certain extent, the most important of all, it creates emigrant courts, which shall have the exclusive jurisdiction for enforcing the provisions of the convention, and imposing penalties for their infraction; but if such benalties against any one vessel or her master exced the sum of \$2,000, an appeal may be had to the highest appellate court of the country where such penalties were imposed. In the United States these emigrant courts are to be located in New York, Beston, Philadelphia, Ballimore, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, and in foreign countries wherever the contracting powers may consent to have them. The court shall only act upon previous hottle to the consul of a Power to which a vessel to be acted upon belongs, and such consul shall constitute one member of the court for the case in hand. The court is given power to appoint clerks, surveyors and other subordinate officers, to issue process, administer oaths, perpetuate testimony and hear and determine all issues coming before them and growing out of any of the provisions of this convention, and to enforce the judgment. The President agrees to suggest to Congress the propriety of such legislation as will enable the carrying out the provisions of the convention in the United States. The fines and penalties collected are to be exclusively used to pay the expenses of these "Emigrant Courts."

Article twenty-four exempts all vessels of the wingh contracting parties," from the operations of any statute law now existing for the provisions of the convention such on the finited but it may be terminated between the United States and any one government after six months, house by either party.

There are three appendices attached, one (A) describing the method of determining the carrying capacity of a vessel; the second (B) giving the dietary schedule in detail and the third (C) prescribing minutely the contents of the medicine chest.

It is not known wheiler Article twenty-three is, to a certain extent, the

Berween eleven and tweive o'clock on Saturday night, in Newark, N. J., Mr. Edwin Henden, of No. 28 West Kinney street, observed two men hugging each other in an extraordinary manner on the side each other in an extraordinary manner on the side-walk, and on going towards them discovered one of the two to be an old schoolinate of his named Brown, who was considerably under the induce of houor. His companion was quite sober, and Mr. Hedden suspected that his friend had fallen in with a sharper. An officer was called and both were conducted to the station house. Brown's companion, who gave the name of Alexander Tan-ner, had in his possession Brown's watch and chain, which he said he was keeping for him. He claimed to be a cousin. Brown, as soon as he got sober, scouted the idea, and Tanner was committed to answer the charge of grand largeny.

MASONIC OBSECUTES.

Funeral of Deputy Grand Master Merriam-An Immense Procession and Imposing Ceremonies.

The funeral of William B. merriam, Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, took place yesterday afternoon. The deceased, not only being of high degree in Masonry, out a remarkably earnest and zealous member of the order, his sudden death produced a vivid and painful sensation among the Masonic lodges of the city, a large number of which attended the foneral and formed an immense pro-The deceased, although a resident of Brooklyn, belonged to Crescent Lodge, No. 402, of this city, and at noon this lodge proceeded in a body to his residence for the purpose of escorting the re-mains to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, where the Masonic funeral services were to be held.

on Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, was visited by a great number of people of that city to attend the preliminary exercises conducted by Rev. Mr. Hyde, who delivered a brief discourse at Brook-Masons from other Brooklyn lodges were also present and accompanied the funeral party to Fulon ferry, where it was received by the other lodges of the Third district and the procession formed.

was nearly a mile in length, and consisted of the following societies:—Crescent Lodge, No. 402; Antiquity Lodge, No. 11; Globe Lodge, No. 588; Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2; John Hancock Lodge, No. 70; Mosaic Lodge, No. 48; New York Lodge, No. 300; Greenwich Lodge, No. 467; Livingston Lodge, No. 57; Sagainore Lodge, No. 37; Livingston Lodge, No. 390; Furitan Lodge, No. 38; Howard Lodge, No. 198; Puritan Lodge, No. 32; Howard Lodge, No. 55; Cyrus Lodge, No. 38; Acacia Lodge, No. 321; Atlas Lodge, No. 316; Washington Lodge, No. 321; Atlas Lodge, No. 36; Long Island Lodge, No. 38; Cosmopolian Lodge, No. 586; Daniel Carpenter Lodge, No. 63; Albion Lodge, No. 26; Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 46; John D. Willard Lodge, No. 26; Excelsior Lodge, No. 274; Manhattan Lodge, No. 387; Arcturus Lodge, No. 274; Manhattan Lodge, No. 62; Polar Star Lodge, No. 246; Park Lodge, No. 516, and Palestine Communion, No. 18, of Knights Templar—the latter forming an escort to the remains. following societies:-Crescent Lodge, No. 402; An-

Lodge, No. 516, and Paiestine Communion, No. 18, of Knights Templar—the latter forming an escort to the remains.

St. Paul's Church
was crowded long before the arrival of the funeral procession. The interior was heavily draped in black, and while the congregation awaited the procession the organ filled the church with low, solemn music. At three o'clock the funeral corti'ge reached the church and occupied the central seats. The remains, borne by eight pail bearers, consisting of General John A. Foster, W. S. Matthews, J. Pringie, Caleb Nicholson, Edward Goure, W. A. Ranson, G. Carr and W. M. Easterbrook, were conveyed between two lines of Masons extending from the hearse to the altar of the church, and placed upon a table in front of the pulpit, where the casket was surrounded by its escort fof Knights Templars and various high Masonio officials.

Deputy Grand Master J. H. Anthon presided, and the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Webster, of Trinity church, commenced the exercises by reading the service for the deal—"I am the resurrection and the fife," &c. The beputy Grand Master then delivered a brief and cloquent address, referring to the virtues of the deceased, his illustrious example in masonry, and the masonic lessons to be learned from the soleinn occasion. The Grand Chaplain followed with prayer, consisting of an ordinary invocation, and two special supplications for the bereaved mother and child, and concluded the exercises with a few remarks upon the life of the deceased. During the services the choir, consisting of Miss H. Loveridge, soprano; Miss J. Tucker, alto; Mr. S. Meer, tenor, and Mr. Otto Becker, basso, sang the funeral antenn, "I Heard a Voice from Heiven," and funeral marches soy Chopin and from "Don Sebastian" were performed by the organist, Mr. Watter R. Johnston.

Bastan were performed by the organist, ar. Water R. Johnston.

THE CASKET containing the remains was of rosewood, elegantly adorned, and bore upon it a large wreath and a cross of rare flowers, the masonic apron and jewel of the deceased and a sprig of acacia. At the conclusion of the services the lodges in attendance flied past the casket, each member depositing a sprig of acacia within it; and after the weeping family had taken their last look at the pallid features the church was cleared. The remains will lie in the church, guarded by members of Crescent Lodge, until to-day noon, when they will be conveyed to Meriden, Conn., for interment. Crescent Lodge will accompany the body to Meriden, and the funeral services at the grave will be participated in by two odges of that city. A committee of Crescent Lodge will also escort the family of the deceased to Meriden.

INJURED BY A PLAYMATE.

Delta Hoy, a child eight years of age, residing at 419 West Twelfth street, was kicked in the stomach vesterday afternoon by her playmate, a boy named Hugh Cogan, and is now suffering from the ill effects. Her medical attendants pronounce her condition critical, and the lad has been arrested to await the result of her injuries.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York-This Day.

Sun rises...... 6 14 | Moon sets...morn 4 30 Sun sets...... 6 05 | High water.morn 5 41 OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE | Sai's | Destination. |

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 13, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

ARPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHUS.

Steamship America (N3), Bussins, Bremen Feb 25, vis
Southampion March i, with redse and 346 passengera, to Ocirions & Co. 8th inst, lat 46 CS, lon 48 44, saw several large teebergs; I lith,lat 46 45, lon 65 25, saw a Cunard steamship,
bound E.

Steamship Cleopatra, Fallips, Vera Cruz March 2, Sisal
5th, and Havana 8th, with more and passengers, to F Alexangre & Son. 11th inst, 30 miles S of Hatteras, signalized
brig Martha, bound N.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah,
March 10, with mise and passengers, to Livingston, Fox &
Co. 12th inst, at 2 Wh, lat 35 10, ion 74 30, passed bark Ragie,
of and For New York from Cardenas, since which experienced a very heavy ENF gale, with heavy sea and fog.

Steamship Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston, March 10,
with mise and passengers, to Hilladelphia. Came here to
tow ship Winnifred to Failadelphia.

Brig Winnifred REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

To It was the Anchor line steamship Cambria, Cant Car-naghan, from Clasgow, which arrived 11th inst, and not the "Columbia," as misprinted.

Passed Through Hell Gate, BOUND SOUTH.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Pish, New Bedford for New York with mose and passengers to Perruson & Wood.

Schr Victory (Br.) Jounston, Halifaz, NS, 6 days, with ash to Woodraff & Robinson.

Schr Harriet, Crowell, Providence for New York.

Schr John Walker. — . Elizabethport for Providence. Schr Senator, Mulius, Hoboken for Hartford. Wind at sunset NE, fresh.

Murine Disasters.

York, in ballast, lost both anchors off Oak Neck, Long Island Sound, lith inst, and went ashore. She is high and dry, and will probably prove a total loss. Crew safe. BARK JEROME JONES, Crosby, which arrived below Portsmouth, NH, 10th inst. from Ardgossan, reports 9th uit, James McDonald, seaman, was instantly killed by falling from the forestopastiyard while reging sait.

Some Ella H Crowell, before reported ashore at Sa chem's Head, came of morning of 15th witnout assistance The damage to her is very slight.

The damage to her is very slight.

Some line Allien, from Dennysville for Pembroke to load, went salore at For Island, below Dennys River Fal's, 3d inst. Afternoon of same day revenue cutter Mosswood was sent to her assistance, but upon her first effort to neigh the soft a hawser from the latter became entangled in the acrew of the Mosswood, rendering it impossible to work her engine, in consequence of which she was immediately carried ashore by the swift tide, and remained in a dangerous position until next day, when she got off with loss of rudder post and shoe. The soft was also floated off at the same time with slight damage.

damage.

SOHR TROJAN, ashore at Scituate, has been discharged and the carge of sugar and molasses shipped to Boston. The vessel may be got off if the weather should be favorable.

CUMINAVE, Feb 26. The brig Industrie (NG), Stembrugge, from New Orleans, arrived here yesterday evening with the loss of both ber topgallantmassis, foretopmast, jibboom, salls, &c, having been in collision to the North Sea with the Friedmarg ship. Boysen, from New York, which arrived here Feb 20. The latter sustained damage in her rails, mixen shrouds, &c.

DRAL, Feb 27—The bark Tarquin, of and for New York, hooked a wreek; had been two days endeavoring to get her anchor, and will be compelled to allo from bower anchor and 26 fathoms of claim.

Miscellancous

We are indebted to Dr Burrill, the attentive purser of the steamship Gieopatra, from Vera Cruz and Havana, for his attentions.

We are indebted to Parser Walter Pym, of the ste Herman Liviogates, from Sayannah, for his attentions

Our thanks are due purser O F Jackson, of steamship Ten nessee, from Charleston, for favors.

Lauxett.—Mastrs Curist, Smith & Co, of East Boston, launched from their yard Thursday afternoon a fine oak built ship of 1100 tons, owned by Capt Dawes and others.

Spoken.

Ship Nile (Fr., Aylward, from Savannah for Liverpool, Feb 21, lat 41, lou 36.

Ship Matterhorn, from Liverpool for San Francisco, Dec 26, lat 16 5, lon 35 W.

EAT Sonne Marie (7), from California for —, fice 28, lat 42 08, lou 44 W.

Bork Zadoz ift, Priest, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Dec 31, lat 42 8, lou 42 W.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Feb 28 Arrived, Arcada, Larstin, and Lalla Rookh, Sutheriand, Philadelphia; Frigate Sird, Lipps, 60; Yeuus, Sannters, Bostou; John Campbell, German, and Eureka, Edilowsy, Nyork Trifondo, Blegon, and Mary Low-crison, Henderson, Philadelphia.

BRESCHILAVEN, Feb 25 Arrived, Laura, Baltimore; 28th, Carl Georg, Sanntash; H Upmann, Nyork.

Galf Georg, Sanntash; H Upmann, Nyork.

BORDEREX, Feb 24—Arrived, Inex, Berteaud, New Orasied from Pauline 24th, Heimdahl, Hausen, New Or-CARDIFF, Feb 25—Sailed, Andaman, Olis, New Orleans, Cleared 25th, Jos Lilly, Fatterson, New Orleans, Ent for ldg 25th, Winfield Scott, Pike, Valparaiso; Matter-oro, Fraser, Callio. CALCUTTA, Jan 25—Arrived, Montana, Moore, Reston, Salled Feb 25, Ciccto, Alexander, and Dinapore, Wilson,

NYORK.

CARDENAS. March 4 - Arrived, schra Mary A Goomba,
COomba, Charleston; Mary E VanCleaf, Jones, Mobile; Shi
brit, J Bickmore, Henley, Philadelphia; achra Ella M Sennell,
Mitchell, Wimnington, NC; R E Pocker, Keisey, St Thomas;
John Lymburner, Orcutt, Charleston.

Salled th, soft Acide M Bird, Merill, a port north of Haiteras; 5th, bars "Mile" (Bir, Dinamore, Nyork; brig Mary
Glyan (Br., Robertson, north of Haiteras; achr Frank & Reilie, Bean, do.

Clypangurger.

lic, Bean, do.

CIENVUKGOS, March 1—Arrived, alcop Julia R Floyd,
Squires, Kingston; 2d, barks Alexandrina (Br), Mitchell,
Boston; M B Stetson, Somers, do; brigs americus, Stone, and
Juno (Br), Williams, Nyork; 3d, bark Hero (Br), Goudy, M
Thomas; brig Alfaretta, Wallace, Kingston, Ja.
Salied its, brig M Benson (Br), for Nyork.

DEAL, Fob 26—Arrived, Eldorado, Hankell, from London
for Cardiff and Montevideo; 37th, Ceylon, Eliasen, from Hut
for Pensacola; Robt Hoak, Jolly, from Shields for New Ha-

for Penrya.

Off the Lizard 26th, Liverpool, Masters, from Mobile for Bremen.

Gikkenock, Feb. 27.—Arrived, City of Montreal, Higgam, Callac; March 13. Columbia (a), Dumbrack, Nyori.

Genmany, Feb. 25.—Sailed, Syalan, Bengisson, from Stockhoim for Nyork, having repaired.

Genoal, Feb. 23.—Arrived, Goodwin, Graig, Nyork; 224, Walter G Cummings, Davis, Minatilan.

Hamsuno, Feb.—Arrived, al. Cythaven 26th, Industrie, Steinbrugge, New Orleans; Kensington, Raymond, Philadelphia for Hemmen.

HAVANA in Shamrock, Ray, Liverpool; schra Mediator, Gist, Charleston; John Slusman, Buokalew, Philadelphia; Gh. bark Eather, Prince, Mobile; 7th, steamunip Cuba, Dukahar, Baikimore; brigs Abby Thaxter, Parker, Cardenas; Williams, do; Besaic, Hodge, New Orleans; Gens, Sailed Sh, brigs Abby Thaxter, Parker, Cardenas; Williams, do; Besaic, Hodge, New Orleans; Crees, Grandbrig, Sth. Sanoma, San Francisco; 27th, Lizzie Williams, do; Besaic, Hodge, New Orleans; Crees, Grandbrig, Sth. Sanoma, San Francisco; 27th, Lizzie Williams, do; Besaic, Hodge, New Orleans; Crees, Grandbrig, Sth. Sanoma, San Francisco; 27th, Lizzie Williams, do; Besaic, Hodge, New Orleans; Carvas, Sailed 28th, Sanoaria (a), Nyork; 17th, W G Russell, Jeweit, Shangbas.

Gieared 26th, Sarah Hignett, Doane, Calcutta; 28th, John Maon, Mann, Boston; Lizzie M Morrill, Farnaworth, Mann, Mann, Boston; Lizzie M Morrill, Farnaworth, Mana, Morrill, Mana, Morrill, Farnaworth, Mana, Mann, Boston; Lizzie M Morrill, Farnaworth, Mana, Mann, Boston; Lizzie M Morrill, Farnaworth, Mana, Mana,

Baltimore. Janeiro.
MIDDLESBOROUGH, Feb 25—Sailed, N K Clemente, Kelly,

MIDDLEBORGUGH, Feb 25—Salied, N K Clemente, Kelly, NYOrk.

Mrssina, Feb 15—Arrived, W E Anderson, Drummond, Genon, ino date, brig Caroline Eddy, Veazie, Nyork.

Salied Ifth, Star of Hope, Petterson, Phitadelphia; Mary McKee, Sharp, ann Faithiee, Stephens, NYork.

Matanyan, March 4—Arrived, brig Bonito, Edgett, Baltimore; schra Maggle D Marston, Marvion, Savannah, Thos W Stone, Pieber, Providence; Emma L Forter, Jones, St Thomas; 5th, barks Fannie, Nichols, Havana; Jonatian Chase, Chase, Baltimore; schra L W Wheeler, Lewis, Charleston; Fred Walton, Rich, Savannah.

Salied dit, brig C J Adams, McFarland, NYork; schr Thos Pish, Wiley, do.

QUEENSTOWN, March 13—Arrived, steamship Idaho, Out-Pish, Wiley, do. QUENNIFOWN, March 13—Arrived, steamship Idaho, Out-ting, NYork for Liverpool and proceeded. SHIELDS, Feb 26—Sailed, Black Brothers, Perry, NYork. SANTARIUE, Feb 22—Arrived previous, Pronto, Campo, New Orieans. TELESTE, Feb 23—Sailed, Belvidere, Plinn, NYork.

American Ports.

APPONAUG, March 9—Arrived, schr Helen, Searle, Ellza

APPONAUG, March 9—Arrived, schr Heien, Searle, Elizabethport.

10th Arrived, schr Fly, Carter, Elizabethport.

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10th Arrived, schre Fly, Carter, Elizabethport.

10th Arrived, schredie Walton, Doane, Rappahannock River; Renj Wright, Brown; Mary B Dyer, Fuevere, and Frank Alwood. Freeman, Tanjier; Winged Kaeer, Smith, Nortolk; Wm Artaur, Andrews, isaltimore; Bonny Boat, Keley, and Stephen Morris, Seaman, Philadelphia Mary Bentley, Clark, Bermusa; brig. Harvest Queen, Boggs, do; soure Fisher, Thompson, Port au Frince; Chaa H Moller, Brown, Philadelphia; Wanata, Munsell, N York.

Saled—Steamship Oriental; brigs Prank W. G C Michaels, Fidelia, Chedabucto. U S monitor Terror started, but anchored in the roads.

18th, AM Arrivel, bark R B Walker, Poitingill, Elizabethport; brigs Constantine (Br.), Doane, St Domingo via Tarpatin Gove; Adelaide, Wilson, Port au Frince; Mary Stewart, Adams, Cardenas; schre S S Hudson, Hudson, Galvaston, Chas Comery, Schwartz, and Martina Weeks, Adams, Jonessonville; A G Gover, Ryder, Charleston; Adriana, Dunton, Chas Comery, Schwartz, and Martina Weeks, Adams, Jonessonville; A G Gover, Ryder, Charleston; Adriana, Dunton, Clarabethport; John Mockdam, Willard, Poccola River; G W Glover, Prekering, N York.

Cleared—Steamships Wm Lawrence, Hallett, Baltimore via Norfok; Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia; brig Lincy W Snow, Hall, Savannah; schr Vincent J Wallace (Br.) Forter, Port au Prince.

BATH, March 10—Arrived, schr Light Bost, Wood, Mew

BATH, March 10—Arrived, Sur Bush Boss, wood, see York.
CHARLESTON, March 10—Cleared, brige Francisca Sp), Riera, Barcelona; Ortolan, Leeman, Trindad; schra Emeline, Dutch, Belfast, Me, via Bucksville, SC; Myrover, Brown, New York via Georgetown, SC (and sailed).
Sailed—Brigs A F Larrabee, Growell, Wimington, NC; Monica, Libey, Boston; schra Henrietta, Leavitt, North Weymouth; Moonlight, Briggs, NYork; Micanor, Hannah, Whington, NC; Virginia Dare, Johnson, for a Northern port.
Likh—Below, bark A B Wyman, Wyman, From Liverpool.
Sailed—Steamship Manhattan, NYork; brig Orlean, Trindent; schre N B Hawkins. NYork; Mary Slow, and J C Beston, Jacksonville; Emeline, Bucksville, SC; E B Shaw, for a Northern port.

EAST GREENWICH, March 8—Sailed, schr Qurust, Heath,

NYO'R.
FURTRESS MONROE, March 13.—Passed in, bark Hermanus (Nor), Haulf, Liverpool for Alexandris, Va; sobr Frank & Emiry, Havana for Saltimore.
Passed out, brir Chesapeake, for Demerara.
FALL RIVER, March 8.—Arrived, schr Laura Webb, Webb, Baltimore.

PALL RIVER, March 6—arrived, schr Laura Webb, Webb, Baltimore.

Baltimore.

HOLE, March II., AM.—Arrived, schra General Meade, Allen, Lubec for Nyork, with loss of auchor; We alter C Hall, Tolman, Rocktand for do, with loss of auchor; We alter C Hall, Tolman, Rocktand for do, with loss of auchor; Viola, Hall, and Feace, Aley, Machias for do.

Passed by, schra Dodiance, Hall, and Samuel C Loud, Hall, Rockland for Nork.

Passed by, schra Dodiance, Hall, and Samuel C Loud, Hall, Rockland for Nork.

Passed by, Goverell, do for Winnington, Del; Ida L, Illiano Rib, Goverell, do for Winnington, Del; Ida L, Bearse, and B. McKernon, McKerson, do for Haltimore; Mary R. Gage, Church, and E. Norfolk; E H Furbar, Oobb, and E. Nickernon, McKerson, do for Baltimore; Mary B. Gage, Church, and Transfer, Guptill, Portland for do.

Possed, Charles, Arrived by R. Grouse, Collora, Shipsburg, Me, Or, Nyork; sches Mary Standish, Reich, Haltimore for Boston; Lizze D Small, Tice, Philadelphia for do; Rocs Kerrett, Daggett, and Richmond, Guptill, Nyork for do; Ella Forewall, Howes, Wellbest for Norfolk; Sarah Louisa, Wharf, Gor Tangier, Va; Witch of the Wave, Grove, Provincesom for Nyork; Saspen, Basport for do; Jane C Paiterson, Johnson, Gloucetter for Philadelphia, Transfer, Rockman Gro do; Lyndon, Raupach, Eastport for do; Jane C Paiterson, Johnson, Gloucetter for Philadelphia, Transfer, Rockman Grove et al. Maite, Transfer, Rockman Guptill, Ella F Crowell, Sarah Louisa, Witch of the Wave, New Zealand.

And CHALLES of the Maite, Transfer, Rockman Guptill, Ald Challes, Mary E Pennell, Add Challes of Mary E Pennell, Add Challes of Mary E Pennell, Add Challes of Marketter, March B—Sailed, brig Mary E Pennell, Add Challes of Marketter, March B—Sailed, brig Mary E Pennell, Add Challes of Marketter, March B—Sailed, brig Mary E Pennell, Add Challes of Marketter of Marketter, March B—Sailed, brig Mary E Pennell, Add Challes of Marketter of MACHIASPORT, March 5-Sailed, brig Mary E Pennell,

Porto Rico.

Sia.-Sailed, schrs La Have, South America; Northern Light, Cuba; Viola, NYork.

NEWBURYPORT, March 10—Arrived, schr Chillan, Wins-NEW BEDFORD, March II.—Arrived, schr Western Star, Crowell, Cardenis for Boston.

NEW R. Cardenis for Boston of New Research of March II. PM.—Arrived, schr Goorge M. Hopking Lause, Schotn for Nyork; Mille Washbursten Statistics of Baltimore; Ada Herbert, Gloucester for Nyork; Lectle M. Jenkins, Mary Steele, Richard R. Higgins and S. Wiley, Boston for Virginia; R. Arcularius, Thomaston for Nyork; Undine, New Bestord for do. Also arrived, brighby Effen, Oreoth. Ponce, P.B., for Nyork; ander Orlon, Osborn, Belfast for Philadelphia; sloop Oregon, Wisson, Nyork for Providence.

NEW LONDON, March 10.—Arrived, schr Ceron, Dawes, Digboon for Nyork; Isaac H Borden, Hadwin, Fall River for do; Treasure, Arnold, Apponaug for do.

Salted-Sechr Susan E Nash, Nash, Nyork, NORW ICH, March 10.—Arrived, schr Geo P Brown, Hemmingway, and Morning Star, Port Johnson; Wu Douley, San Luis, and Chancelor, Hoboken.

PHILAD DELL'PHIA, March 12, AM.—Arrived, schr N J Mil-

NORWICH, March 19—Arrives, score vee P broads, fremingway, and Morning Star, Port Johnson; Wan Dooley, San buils, and Chancellor, Hoboken.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, AM—Arrived, schr N J Milier, Dunham, St John, Nil, via Holmes' Hole.
Cleared - Schra Prize Banner, Aktion, Newburyport; Lottle, Taylor, Hoston; Jas S Watson, Houck, Lynn; Brandwine, Adams, And A H. Calis, Simpson, Gunck, Lynn; Brandwine, Fork Tan Na Harris, Simpson, Gentra Brandail, Hamfliton, NYork; Lamardu, Foss, Rockland for do.
Cleared - Bark Pearson, Oliver, Buenos Ayres (and sall-schra Engene, Hawes, Baltimore; Zeyla, Crowell, New York and Schra Engene, Hawes, Baltimore; Zeyla, Crowell, New York and Schra Engene, Hawes, Baltimore; Zeyla, Crowell, New York and Schra Engene, Hawes, Baltimore; Zeyla, Crowell, New York and Schra Engene, Hawes, Baltimore; Zeyla, Crowell, New York and Schra Engene, Hawes, Baltimore; Zeyla, Crowell, New York and Schra Engene, Hawes, Baltimore; Zeyla, Crowell, New York and Schra Engene, Hawes, Baltimore; Zeyla, Crowell, New York and Schra Engene, Hawes, Baltimore; Zeyla, Crowell, New York and Schra Engene, Hawes, Baltimore; Zeyla, Crowell, New York and Schra Engene, Hawes, Baltimore; Zeyla, Crowell, New York and Schra Engene, Hawes, Baltimore; Zeyla, Crowell, New York and Schra Engene, Hawes, Baltimore, Schra Engene, Hawes, Balti ed); schrs Eugene, Hawes, Baltimore; Zeyla, Growell, New York, PORTSMOUTH, March 10-Below, bark Jerome Jones, Crosby, Ardrosan.
PROVIDENCE. March II—Arrived, schr North Pacific,
Eason, and Fly. Carter, Elizabethport; G 1. Vandervoort,
Keiley, Weehawken.
Salied—Hrigs Sea Poam, Pendleton, James River, Va, and

Exaon, and Fly. Carter, Elizabethport; G. L. Vandervoors, Kalley, Weehawken.
Saited—Brigs Sea Foam, Pendletos, James River, Va. and Mary Cobb. Crane, N'Oork; schre William Wallace, South, Philadelphia; Claricas Allen, Hale; James English, Barker, and James M Bayles, Arnold, Elizabethport; James English, Barker, and James M Bayles, Arnold, Elizabethport; James Barker, Caswell, NYork; Minquas, Heany, Ritzabethport; James Caswell, NYork; Minquas, Heany, Ritzabethport; Boston, Riok; Johnson, Land, McIntire, and Urbanna, Allen, NYork.
Faw TUCKET, March 11—Arrived, schr Charles Lisovering, Stapies, Port Johnson, Salled, Schra Godess, Kelley, Philadelphia; James Parker, Sen, Kelley, and Abbie Oakes, Rideout, NYork.
S.N. PRANUSCO, March 12—Arrived, ships Bilderdyk (Dutch), Victor, Batavla; Puritan, Henry, Newcastle, NNW; barks Obsorne (Br.) Stamper, do; Besthoven (NG), Krase, Hamburg; Schiller (NG), Wischusen, Marseilles.
ALEM, March 10—Arrived, schrs R K Vaughan, Rister, Newcastle, Del; Annie E Martin, Weeks, Rockland for Baitmore (put in with loss of jib.)

MISCELLANEOUS. A BROLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM cours of different States; legal everywhere. ion, euflicient cause. No charge in advance, rec. F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-law, 3cm troud

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IN GRASS, BRONZE AND ORMOLO,
IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMOLO,
IN GRASS, BRONZE AND ORMOLO,
IN